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BRIEFER REVIEWS.

The National Land System, 1785-1820. By Payson Jackson Treat, Ph. D. (New York: E. B. Treat & Co., pp. 440.) The purpose of the book is to describe the origin of the public domain and by analysis of every form of disposition which was in use down to 1820 to show how the national public lands passed into private ownership. The period treated is regarded as a formative one and as constituting the first great period in the history of the national land system, for by 1820 the public domain had been formed, the land system had been organized, the granting of land for education and for military services had been introduced, and grants for internal improvements had been discussed, while the method for confirming foreign titles had been well worked out. The credit system was, moreover, a marked feature of this period.

The origin of the public domain is traced to the negative action of Maryland in refusing to ratify the Articles of Confederation unless the claimant states ceded their Western lands to the United States, and to the positive action of New York in so ceding her Western lands, which action was followed by the other claimant states. These cessions were all important at that time from a political point of view as necessary for the completion of the Confederation, the settlement of conflicting boundary disputes, and the avoidance of preponderating wealth and power over the other states on the part of the favored states. Later the public domain became a real bond of union in the critical period of the republic. The Federal land system began, however, with the Ordinance of 1785 which was a compromise between the two sectional land systems of the South and of New England. Dr. Treat emphasizes the importance of this Ordinance by giving its text in full and by saying that it "was the foundation of the American land system, and its leading principles have continued in operation to this day."

Land sales, the development and extension of the land system, the abolition of the credit system, Congress and the land debtors, the system of surveys, the confirmation of foreign titles, land grants for military and naval services, education and other special objects, and

the early land system and the "Westward Movement" are discussed at length in various chapters. A particularly valuable chapter describes the satisfaction of the conditions in the "Deeds of Cession," 1784-1802, including among others the Connecticut Reserve, the Virginia Military Reserve, and the Yazoo land claims.

The book is a thoroughly objective and scholarly study bringing together in a single volume information hitherto unknown or scattered in the pages of various monographs. Tables of statistics as to land sales and payments and various maps of land cessions and divisions illustrate the points made in the text. It is to be hoped that Dr. Treat will continue the narrative in a future volume describing the Preemption Act, the Homestead Act, and the movement for conservation of today.

GEORGE M. JANES.

Crime and Criminals in 1876-1910. By R. F. Quinton, M. D., Late Governor and Medical Officer of H. M. Prison, Holloway. (London: Longmans, Green and Company, 1910, pp. xvi, 259.) This book is a description of the radical changes which have taken place in the prisons of England, during the period indicated in the title, under the acts of 1865 and 1877 in particular, together with the improvements made possible by subsequent minor acts of Parliament along the same lines. The period marks the passing of the control and administration of the English prisons from the local districts to the Central Government.

The author shows very clearly the good economy from the change in the reduction in the number of prisons from 113 to 57 as well as the reduction in the prison population during the period from 10,000 to 3000. The beneficiary results, which, from a reformatory standpoint attended the gradual change from useless to useful labor is also indicated, as well as the gratifying results which have been obtained by the adoption of the system of Borstal Reformatories.

The book contains a rather severe criticism of the practices in America and the sentimentalism of the American people with regard to their attitude towards criminals. The author says that "in the United States the laws are strict enough, but there seems to be a too chivalrous veneration for the liberty of the individual, and the law because of it is not resolutely administered."

The book is the work of one who should have the very best information, viz., that of one who has worked on the inside. It is con-

servative from both sides. To the practical prison man it will appeal as being not only just and fair but true as well; while, on the other hand, it ought to make an impression upon any one who may be actively interested in an economical and uplifting administration of prison systems in general.

A. O. MULLEN.

In 1908 the Russell Sage Foundation secured the services of Mr. Frankel to make a study of workingmen's insurance in European countries. Mr. Frankel associated with himself Mr. Miles M. Dawson, the well-known insurance expert, and the result of their labors has now appeared. (*Workingmen's Insurance in Europe*. By Lee K. Frankel and Miles M. Dawson, Charities Publication Committee, New York, 1910, pp. xvii, 477.) The volume gives a clear account of the systems of insurance against accidents, sickness, old age and unemployment now in force in European countries. This work will be useful since it is the only one in English which covers in manageable compass the development of workingmen's insurance in recent years. The twenty-fourth annual report of the Department of Labor covers the same field but it has been written on such a large scale that it is useless to the general reader. The book contains practically no critical comment, and makes no attempt to appraise the social effects of the great development which it records.

Land Problems and National Welfare. By Christopher Turnor. (New York: John Lane Company, 1911, pp. 335), with a preface by Viscount Milner, is an interesting example of the revival of interest in agriculture in England during recent years. The author is a landowner who combines with the practical knowledge of agriculture a sense of the duty his position entails and a desire to better agricultural conditions. The landowner, the farmer, the rural laborer, education and agriculture political economy and the land, small holdings and agriculture, and agricultural organizations are discussed in successive chapters and, while the ideas presented are not particularly original but gathered from a number of books on the subject, their bearings on English problems are well brought out. The relations of politics to the land and of the land to the empire are the subjects of the concluding chapters. Tariff reform, it is said, must accompany education, organization and coöperation in agriculture. The need of a National party in place of the two old parties to carry out

social and fiscal reforms is urged. Mr. Turnor, however, sees the apparent hopelessness of such a program and concludes with the suggestion that the bringing about of the group system of parties by the organization of the agricultural interests into a separate political unit would be the best possible substitute for present political conditions.

The REVIEW has received a copy of the second edition of W. H. P. Clement's *The Law of the Canadian Constitution* (Arthur Poole & Co., 1904, pp. xxiv, 450). This work is not well known in the United States and merits notice here, although several years have passed since its publication. As stated in the preface, the aim has been to exhibit in as complete a form as the wide scope of the subject will permit, the law of the Canadian constitution with reference both to the position of the Dominions as a colony of Great Britain, and to the subject of self-government under the federal scheme of the British North America Act. After several brief chapters dealing with pre-confederation constitutions, a comparison of the Canadian government system with those of Great Britain and the United States, the legislative control of the mother country and the extent of colonial legislative power, the author takes up the British North America Acts of 1867, 1871, and 1886, and the Manitoba Act of 1870, clause by clause giving an interpretation to each in the light of general principles, and practice and the judicial construction which it has received. This annotation and commentary has been done with thoroughness and judgment. Various documents, valuable for reference, are given in the appendix. The work as a whole is a valuable one both to the Canadian lawyer and to the student of public law and it is to be hoped that successive editions will keep the material well up to date.

Air Sovereignty. (The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1910, pp. 86,) is the title of a monograph by Dr. Lycklama à Nijeholt, the substance of which has been brought out in several languages at about the same time. The analogy to the jurisdiction over the seas is not regarded as applicable to the air space. The author is of the opinion that a state has and must have full sovereignty in the air space above its territory. Cases and authorities are cited. Appendices contain a bibliography and references to laws, making the monograph a valuable contribution to the rapidly growing literature upon aerial domain and jurisdiction.

International Arbitral Law and Procedure. By Jackson H. Ralston. (Boston, Ginn and Co., 1910. Pp. xix, 352.) This volume is a digest of the law and principles of procedure as developed in American arbitrations. The material is based chiefly upon the arbitrations reported in Moore's work and the Venezuelan arbitrations, but others, like the Anglo-Chilian claims, are also taken into account. The book takes up, first, the interpretation of treaties; it then passes on to the constitution of arbitral commissions and all the questions incident to arbitration, such as the citizenship of parties, procedure, evidence, and damages; and it finally takes up such questions as the responsibility of governments for the acts of their agents or subjects, prescription, war, and maritime law.

The book of Mr. Ralston is an indication that new methods are becoming necessary in the treatment of international law. The days of *a priori* construction are over, and account has now to be taken of all those agencies which are developing international law through the solution of questions as they occur. Thus the decisions of ministries of state, the methods of official intercourse and coöperation, and above all the principles worked out by arbitration tribunals, have to be made the basis of statements of international law, arrived at by the inductive method. The author has extracted, arranged, and classified the rich material developed in American arbitrations, which is thus made far more accessible than it has been hitherto. The reader is enabled to get a bird's eye view of arbitral law. The author, true to his purpose, abstains from criticism, but reports decisions in an objective way and adds only such remarks as are necessary to bring out the points at issue and to connect the different principles developed. As the book deals primarily with the procedure of international arbitration and questions incident thereto, it will be an indispensable handbook to those engaged in presenting cases before international tribunals.

PAUL S. REINSCH.

Socialistic Fallacies. By Yves Guyot. English Edition. (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1909, pp. xxiii, 343). "My object," declares the author, "has been to reduce to their true value the socialistic fallacies with which a number of able, but frequently unscrupulous, men amuse the idle and attract the multitude." The work is divided into nine books, further subdivided into sixty-five chapters, yet contains only three hundred and forty-three pages. Marshalling

the wealth of material that he has at one time or another employed in his platform speeches and articles in *Le Siècle*, M. Guyot attacks his task energetically throughout. Sources of every description have been tapped,—treatises, articles, discussions, debates, comments, etc. The evidence too frequently is *ex parte*; the argument is consistently so. In the main, the style is journalistic, terse and chaotic; its Gallic origin is constantly betrayed. Also, M. Guyot's attitude is kaleidoscopic; now he is the student, now the business man, now the politician.

Books IV and V, on the "Distribution of Capital" and the "Distribution of Industries," rank as the most valuable, the chapters on the distribution of inheritances and landed property in France being illuminating, and in a measure, convincing. So far as France is concerned, M. Guyot appears effectively to minimize the "rich, richer; poor, poorer" theory. Book VIII, on the "Actual Class War," is too unmeasured in its denunciation to be of much value. Strikes and trade-unions are sharply arraigned and the criticism often unwarranted by the facts. American trade-unions, and the spirit of American trade-unionism, are misunderstood, the destruction of property being groundlessly associated in a purposive connection. The attempt of the Socialists to "proletarianize" society is forcefully ridiculed, but M. Guyot soon after oversteps himself in assaulting Socialists as a class, and in particular. Karl Marx is "nothing but an inventor and manufacturer of myths," and *Das Kapital* "a quantity of rubbish." "Sidney Webb is opposed to thrift and co-operation," while work is considered a vice by all Socialists (paraphrased).

After the first two books, "Utopias and Communistic Experiments" and "Socialistic Theories" (which, by the way, strip the glamour that so often is thrown over early communism), a logical thread throughout the work is difficult to find. Nevertheless, in spite of an unscientific handling of evidence and *ad hominem* appeal, M. Guyot's effort is frequently redeemed by its virility and a certain measure of wholesome skepticism.

T. L. SIDLO.

Reconstruction in Texas. By Charles William Ramsdell. (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910. Pp. 324). This monograph by Dr. Ramsdell is another contribution to that very interesting period of historical investigation, the reconstruction era. By

an examination of the volumes giving an account of this era for several of the States, one is now able to get a fairly accurate view of the entire period. Dr. Ramsdell has used the chronological narrative form almost exclusively. The secession movement in Texas and the part taken by the State during the war are treated very briefly by way of introduction to the period under consideration.

Nearly one hundred pages are given to a discussion of what is known as the President's plan of reconstruction. In this connection, an account is given of the relations between the civil and military authorities, the constitutional convention of 1866, the adoption of constitutional amendments and the election of state officers. Congressional reconstruction, however, undid what had been done in the way of restoring civil government. Conditions in Texas never became so oppressive or so disgraceful as in most of the Southern States. A very full account is given of the constitutional convention of 1868-69, generally known as the "reconstruction convention."

The last chapter is given to a consideration of Radical rule and its final overthrow in 1873. The administration of Governor Davis, a Radical, is, according to the author, almost synonymous with the word reconstruction. He expresses the opinion, however, that Governor Davis has not been fairly judged, for, though surrounded by the most unprincipled adventurers, he "never descended to the vulgar level of greed and dishonesty so common in his satellites."

The author has apparently not shown any personal bias throughout the entire work and he has gone to the sources for his material. His monograph is a valuable addition to the literature on the history of the reconstruction era.

HORACE E. FLACK.

Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery and Secession. By Beverley B. Munford. (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910. Pp. xiii, 330.) The author of this very interesting book set out to prove the following theses: that there was always much opposition to slavery in Virginia, that the forces opposed to slavery were not able to "overcome the almost insuperable difficulties of any plan of emancipation," that many individuals manumitted large numbers of slaves, that there was considerable interest in the colonization of freed negroes in Liberia or in the Free States, that the dread of negro insurrection and the actions of the Abolitionists embittered many Virginians, and that Virginia did not secede in 1861 because of a wish to preserve slavery,

or a "wanton desire to destroy the Union." With great wealth of quotation, he calls upon the Virginians and also men from other states to prove his positions. His style is terse and clear, his development of his subject is logical and his arguments have great force. No more effective description of the dire evils of slavery has been given than that which is found in Chapter 19. The "Specimens of deeds and wills emancipating slaves" are of great interest and, as they are drawn from the manuscript county records, they are a distinct contribution to our knowledge. The author's proof that the importance of the breeding of slaves for the interstate traffic has been much exaggerated, is quite convincing. Virginia's part in the forming of the Union and her desire to preserve it are clearly put. Mr. Munford has successfully avoided partisanship and has never misrepresented facts. His perspective is good, save that in his desire to establish his side of the argument, he has so neglected the statements of the pro-slavery advocates that one reading the book without further knowledge of the subject might easily think them less in number and importance than was really the case.

His final conclusion is that the "attempt of the Federal Government to coerce the Cotton States" was the occasion or, as he calls it, "the proximate cause of Virginia's secession" and, in this conclusion, the verdict of history will agree with the author. On the very last page of his text, he writes of the Virginians that they "exhibited the strength of the idealist, combined, on the part of many, with the limitations of the doctrinaire" and, undoubtedly, their possession of these characteristics goes far to explain their actions.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

The Conflict Between Individualism and Collectivism in a Democracy. By Charles W. Eliot. (New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1910. Pp. 135.) This volume contains three lectures given by Dr. Eliot on the Barbour-Page Foundation at the University of Virginia, and now for the first time presented to the general public. They deal with the conflict between individualism and collectivism in industries and trades, in education, and in government respectively. The position taken is midway between individualism and socialism. The author holds that the complexity of modern life, and the interdependence of social groups make individualism entirely inadequate and render inevitable the predominance of collectivism. Collective action is carried out by voluntary associations, and by the local, state, and

national governments. With regard to governmental action, Dr. Eliot apparently takes the position of the "new nationalists." Matters calling for collective action through governmental regulation, such as "big business" and the conservation of natural resources, must, he thinks, be attended to by whatever branch of government has "range and power enough" effectively to supervise them. (p. 109.)

Though admitting the necessity of government regulation, Dr. Eliot would not take the further step towards the socialization of government ownership and operation of industries and public utilities. But the reasons which he assigns for not doing so do not seem to be altogether satisfactory. He maintains, for example, that "it is well to have many different employers competing with each other for good service, rather than a single employer, the government." (p. 110.) But since in a monopoly there is, *ex hypothesi*, only one employer, and since competition for good service between different industries is negligible, this reason would seem to have little weight. A much stronger reason, viz., the difference in the ends sought to be attained by government and by industrial enterprises, and the incompatibility of attempting to attain both ends by the same machinery, Dr. Eliot alludes to only by implication.

The central idea of the lectures, developed with admirable skill and effectiveness, is that, although individualism as such must be abandoned, the collectivism which takes its place is not destructive but constructive, and that collective action, though narrowing the limits of individual action, tends to make safer and more certain the exercise of individual rights within those limits. As thus presented, collective action is not necessarily anti-individualistic, but conservative of the true spirit of individualism.

The book gives evidence of clear vision, a mind thoroughly open to the meaning of facts, in whatever direction they may lead, and a constant effort to bring theory into harmony with fact.

J. M. MATHEWS.

The fact that the West Indies lie so close to the United States, and that our country is so immediately concerned with the conduct of affairs in certain of them, gives peculiar interest to all happenings of moment in those islands. In March, 1909, Sir Robert W. Boyce, Professor of Pathology in the University of Liverpool and Dean of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, was sent by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies to investigate an epidemic of yel-

low fever then present in the Barbados. Professor Boyce took advantage of this mission to visit other of the British West Indies for the purpose of studying health conditions there as well as in the Barbados. The results of his investigations have been published in a handsome volume entitled *Health Progress and Administration in the West Indies*. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1910. Pp. xv, 328.) This account, by a competent observer, of his personal observations of health conditions and of the efforts that are being made to combat disease in the different islands, furnishes a welcome addition to our knowledge regarding the progress of preventive medicine in these countries in whose sanitary condition we are vitally interested. With what has been done by our own government to improve health conditions in Cuba and Porto Rico we are already familiar, or we can readily secure the information from official reports. The information given in the present volume is all the more valuable since it relates primarily to islands concerning whose affairs equally full data are not available. A map, and numerous well-chosen illustrations of hospitals, drainage systems, and other sanitary works, and copies of health regulations and ordinances, add materially to the attractiveness and value of the work.

Railroad Administration. By Ray Morris, Managing Editor of the *Railway Age Gazette*. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1910. Pp. x, 309.) This work constitutes the initial number in Appleton's Railway Series, edited by Prof. Emory R. Johnson. Its title is misleading. Little or no attempt is paid to the administrative problems and methods involved in operating railways. The bulk of the work is devoted to a description of the two types of railway organization—the divisional as exemplified in the New York Central Railroad, and the departmental as exemplified in the Pennsylvania Railroad. Numerous charts are inserted showing the bureau and service organization, under each of these systems, in individual railways in this country and in Europe. *Railway Organization* would therefore have been a much more accurate title. A carefully written work either on the subject of railway organization or on that of railway administration, or better still on both subjects, critically examining the peculiar problems of business management presented by railways and the various ways in which the different roads of the country have sought to meet such problems, would have been extremely timely in view of the sharp way in which public attention has been directed to this

subject. It is to be regretted, therefore, that the author has contented himself with an examination of only the most general phases of the question, and has handled these in, for the most part, but a descriptive way.

The Short Ballot Organization has published a Loose Leaf *Digest of Short Ballot Charters*, edited by Professor Charles A. Beard of Columbia University. This includes a series of papers and addresses on commission government for cities, outlines and tabulations of short ballot charters, the full text of a number of the more important laws, reports from cities which have short ballot charters and a bibliography. The purpose of the book is to present the cogent parts relating to the movement for commission government. As first issued, the volume gives a list of 122 short ballot cities in the United States, with outlines of 50 laws and the text of the laws in force in eight cities, including Galveston, Houston, Des Moines, Colorado Springs and Lynn, Mass. From time to time additional pages will be supplied, giving further data in regard to the movement.

About two-fifths of the fourth volume of the *Jahrbuch des Oeffentlichen Rechts* is devoted to four articles on general subjects. Professor V. Ullmann of Munich writes on The Development of the Law of Maritime War by the Declaration of London of 1909; Professor Max Huber of Zurich presents a contribution toward the knowledge of the sociological foundations of international law and the society of states; Dr. Karl Némethy von Ujfalu, of the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, discusses Parliamentary Reform in Hungary; and Professor Richard Thoma of Tübingen discusses The Idea of the Constitutional state and the science of administrative law.

The larger part of the volume is made up of shorter papers on recent legislation on public law. About two thirds of this deals with legislation in Germany, including the Empire, Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hesse, Saxe-Weimar and the Hanse cities. The papers on foreign countries include one on the Bosnian constitution, and surveys of legislation on public law in France, Italy, Norway, Russia and Japan,—some papers covering the record for two or three years.

This annual has now established itself as a standard source of information on the recent development of public law especially on the

continent of Europe. But it gives little attention to events in Great Britain and America; and serves to call attention to the need of a similar work dealing with the English speaking countries.

J. A. F.

The work which was so well performed by Reeves, in his *State Experiments in Australasia and New Zealand* has now been brought up to date for the latter country in *State Socialism in New Zealand*, by J. E. Le Rossignol, Professor in the University of Denver, and William Downie Stewart, a lawyer of Dunedin, New Zealand. (New York, Crowell, n.d. [1910], pp. 311.) The authors have attempted to give an account of only the most characteristic activities of the New Zealand government, like the railways, the state life and fire insurance, the old age pensions, and the legislation on land, taxation, and the labor question. They refer only incidentally to the regulation of industry, the development of the export trade, the inspection of meat, the grading of butter and cheese, and other public services like the parcels post, savings banks, telephones, coal mines, etc.

The presentation of the facts is sober and the criticisms are judicious. The authors' general position is that the labor legislation and the various forms of state trading have not done much good, even if they have not done much harm. They find the real basis of the prosperity of New Zealand to consist in the abundance of free land, supplemented by the land legislation. The authors look forward to a decided strengthening of the propertied interests as over against any real socialistic claims of the future. The great peril to which New Zealand, like Australia, is exposed, is, in their opinion, the danger of Asiatic immigration.

Deutsche Preisengerichtbarkeit, Ihre Reform durch das Haager Abkommen vom 18 Oktober, 1907. Von Dr. jur Heinrich Pohl, Gerichts-assessor, Privatdozent für Staats, Verwaltungs und Völkerrecht an der Universität Bonn. Tübingen: (J. C. B. Mohr, 1911, pp. 233.) As the title implies, this monograph surveys the provisions of the Hague Conventions and endeavors to show their bearing upon the German prize jurisdiction. While the Hague Convention, XII, of 1907 for the Establishment of an International Prize Court to which Dr. Pohl devotes particular attention, has not been generally ratified and proclaimed, it will, if made operative, be in reality an international court of appeal. The United States Senate ratified this Conven-

tion with protocols providing for *de novo* instead of appellate jurisdiction, on February 15, 1911, but it has not yet been proclaimed by the President. Dr. Pohl recognizes that the recent entrance of the German Empire into the list of sea powers makes the problem of German prize law somewhat different from that of Great Britain with its long series of legal precedents. After considering the fundamental principles of prize jurisdiction, the relations of the German prize law of May 3, 1884, and the several Hague Conventions of 1907, Dr. Pohl traces the idea of an international prize jurisdiction from the time of Frederick the Great and the war between France and England, up to the familiar discussions of The Hague in 1907. He explains the provisions of the Prize Court Convention and the bearing of the Declaration of London of 1909 on the questions of international prize jurisdiction, and mentions the possible extension of the jurisdiction of the prize court through the assumption of the functions of a court of judicial arbitration in accordance with the proposal of Secretary Knox's note of October 18, 1909. The German and British propositions at The Hague in 1907 are printed, with the Convention relative to the Establishment of an International Prize Court, in appendices. The value of the work is greatly increased by the very good index.

G. G. WILSON.

The American Year Book: A Record of Events and Progress, 1910. (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1911, Pp. xx, 868.) The appearance of the first volume of this year book, edited by Dr. North under the direction of a supervisory board representing thirty-two national, learned societies, among them The American Political Science Association, has been awaited with interest by those desiring to keep in touch with affairs in America. The work, as its title imports, is, in the main, confined to a record of American events, but within this field the scope is a broad one. Statistics, history, law, politics, economic and industrial questions, agriculture, mining, manufacture, trade, the natural or exact sciences, and important branches of the humanities in the strictest sense of the word, being treated. Prof. A. B. Hart summarizes the history of the United States for the year 1910. Dr. J. B. Scott, Dr. A. K. Kuhn, Prof. G. H. Blakeslee and Prof. G. G. Wilson review different aspects of our international relations: and Mr. F. M. Burdick and Mr. J. B. Sanborn provide the chapter on Law and Jurisprudence, the sub-titles being Federal and State Constitu-

tional Law, Legislative Tendencies, Judicial Decisions, Reform in Legal Procedure, Uniform State Legislature, and Legal Education. The subject Popular Government and Current Politics furnishes material for an excellent chapter by Prof. A. N. Holcombe. The Civil Service and Civil Pensions is treated by Hon. C. R. Woodruff, who also takes care of the chapter on Municipal Government. Prof. J. A. Fairlie summarizes, in a series of tables, governmental conditions in the states and counties, and Mr. Frank McIntyre reviews events in the Territories and Dependencies. Some forty pages are given to Foreign Governments and Dependencies. The necessity for the inclusion of this material in an American Year Book is not clearly evident. Space will not permit of a further review of the contents of the other chapters of the book, which deal with matters not so purely political as those which have been mentioned.

By way of general estimate the reviewer would say that a work of this kind has been needed, and that this need has been well met. Indeed, as a first attempt, the work is a surprisingly excellent one, both by reason of the judgment exercised in the selection of the topics and the apportionment of space to them, and by the ability with which these topics have been treated. The successive volumes for future years are scheduled to appear the first of each February following the close of the year covered. It but remains to be added that the paper, print and press-work are good, and that an adequate index is provided.